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Maintenance



THE OVERSEAS WORKLOAD PROGRAM

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This regulation provides the policy, procedures and guidance necessary to identify, select and implement candidate items for inclusion in the Overseas Workload Program. It further delineates responsibilities of the Air Force Material Command organization in order to meet program objectives.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This revision to AFMCR 66-36 updates policy and procedure for overseas workload for organic and foreign military forces. This change updates office symbols (throughout); substantial clarification (throughout).

Chapter 1— THE OVERSEAS WORKLOAD PROGRAM (OWLP) PROCESS	3
1.1. Introduction:	3
1.2. Overall Workload Strategy.	5
1.3. Responsibilities:	5
Chapter 2— SELECTION OF REPARABLE ITEMS FOR OVERSEAS DEPOT REPAIR	9
2.1. Selection Process.	9
Table 2.1. Processing Time.	10
2.2. Emergency Procedures	10
Chapter 3— IMPLEMENTATION AND PLACEMENT OF SELECTED REPAIR REQUIREMENTS	12
3.1. Policy:	12
3.2. Procedures for Workloads Selected for Organic Repair:	12

3.3. Procedures for Workloads Selected for OWLP Contract Repair:	13
Chapter 4— DETERMINING AND MEASURING ANTICIPATED BENEFITS	17
4.1. Policy:	17
4.2. Analysis Approach:	17
Attachment 1— SAMPLE LETTER, NOTIFICATION OF CONTRACTOR EVALUATION	18
Attachment 2— INSTRUCTIONS FOR OVERSEAS WORKLOAD REPORTING	20
Attachment 3— OVERSEAS WORKLOAD PROGRAM	21

Chapter 1

THE OVERSEAS WORKLOAD PROGRAM (OWLP) PROCESS

1.1. Introduction:

1.1.1. **Background.** The OWLP at the outset has been motivated by a need on the part of the United States Air Force (USAF) to increase the readiness and sustainability of the operating forces overseas (to include allied and/or coalition forces as circumstances warrant). A secondary need is to meet political realities by using USAF overseas workloads as offsets and bargaining instruments in various negotiations with allies.

1.1.2. **Objective.** The OWLP is designed to support overseas operating forces during peace and war in order to enhance operational readiness and sustainability for combat. Workloads may be accomplished by foreign industry, in theater organic facilities or US Department of Defense (DoD) operated facilities within theater. Also, OWLP has the potential of fulfilling Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) as an outgrowth of US commitments. The OWLP may also be selectively used to satisfy in-theater allied forces repair requirements through foreign military sales (FMS) agreements.

1.1.3. **Scope and Applicability.** For the purposes of workload identification, selection, and implementation, the following geographic areas apply

1.1.3.1. European Theater. This theater includes the geographical area of Europe. It includes North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member countries. It excludes any other country where repair of USAF assets would be detrimental to national interests. NATO members are:

Belgium

Bulgaria

Canada

Czech Republic

Denmark

Estonia

France

Germany

Greece

Hungary

Iceland

Italy

Latvia

Lithuania

Luxembourg

Netherlands

Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States of America

1.1.3.2. Pacific Theater. This theater includes the following geographic areas:

Australia
Indonesia
Japan
Malaysia
New Zealand
Singapore
South Korea
Thailand
The Philippines

1.1.3.3. Mideast Theater.

Egypt
Israel
Jordan
Saudi Arabia
United Arab Republics

1.1.4. **Exclusions:** Countries where repair of USAF assets would be detrimental to national interest are excluded from the OWLP. This determination will be made by DoD through HQ AFMC/LG. HQ AFMC/LG will notify the ALCs of such countries and provide guidance if conditions change.

1.1.5. **Organic In-Theater Repair Facilities:** The AFMC/309/EMXG/MXVP, Support Center Pacific (SCP) is an organic depot repair facility located at Kadena AB Japan. It is managed as a product branch of OO-ALC/MAL using a mixture of DoD civilian and military workforce.

1.1.6. **Technology Transfer:** Prior to final acceptance of a proposed Overseas Workload Program (OWLP) effort, a foreign disclosure review in accordance with AFI 16-201, Air Force Foreign Disclo-

sure and Technology Transfer Program, must be performed by the Foreign Disclosure Office. A foreign disclosure review is required to ensure all aspects of a workload effort are approved for foreign participation. Proposed OWLP efforts generated at the field level must be reviewed by the local Foreign Disclosure Office. Those efforts considered at the MAJCOM level must be approved by AFSAC/IAD, the HQ AFMC Command Foreign Disclosure Policy Office.

1.2. Overall Workload Strategy. The following strategy will be applied when evaluating candidate workloads for in-theater repair. Specific responsibilities are addressed in paragraph 1-3.

1.2.1. A CONUS source of repair (SOR) (organic or contract) must exist for all critical workloads approved for in-theater depot level repair.

1.2.2. Reparable items will generally not be shipped from one theater to another for repair. Repaired items should be used in the theater in which they generate. When stockage sites open in other theaters, OWLP assets will normally be placed in the forward stockage site closest to the repair contractor.

1.2.3. Overseas workloads are expanded within the guidelines of this plan to improve the combat capability within the overseas theater.

1.2.4. No significantly higher depot maintenance cost will be expended for accomplishing depot level repair at an in-theater depot maintenance facility unless fully justified by in-theater readiness enhancements.

1.2.5. The development of new facilities in an overseas theater is limited to the repair of critical mission essential items unless it is necessary to establish an AFMC presence that logistically enhances the operating forces in that theater.

1.2.6. Sole source contracting is normally avoided unless fully justified by the ALC as necessary to meet USAF requirements. Contracting within theater is limited to the repair of critical mission essential items unless it is necessary to establish an AFMC presence that logistically enhances operating forces in that theater.

1.2.7. Consideration is given to the effects of posturing or re-posturing workload from the CONUS SOR. Depot mission analysis versus theater support needs must be balanced.

1.2.8. The placement of FMS workload will not interfere with the accomplishment of USAF workload of equal or higher priority.

1.2.9. The development of new facilities or the acquisition of support equipment, special tooling, etc. for the sole purpose of accomplishing FMS workload is not authorized. Exceptions may be made when overarching US national interests apply. When such exceptions are authorized, FMS countries will be expected to fund the additional, incremental costs incurred.

1.3. Responsibilities:

1.3.1. Headquarters AFMC:

1.3.1.1. The Directorate of Logistics (HQ AFMC/LG) will:

1.3.1.1.1. Serve as the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for the overall OWLP.

1.3.1.1.2. Serve as the OPR for the posturing and re-posturing of workloads selected for depot repair in-theater in concert with the managing ALC Business Board.

- 1.3.1.1.3. Develop policies and procedures for accomplishing Source of Repair Assignment Process (SORAP) efforts or workload shift analysis on workloads to be considered for in-theater repair.
- 1.3.1.1.4. Develop overall maintenance policy for workloads selected for in-theater repair; and in conjunction with Manpower and Personnel, (HQ AFMC, AFPC or both) determine manpower requirements to support these workloads.
- 1.3.1.1.5. In conjunction with HQ AFMC/XP, analyze the impact of proposed overseas workloads and future AFMC workload programs.
- 1.3.1.1.6. Develop the policy and procedures for data input required for materiel management and stock level systems. Provide status reports to HQ USAF, and DoD as required.
- 1.3.1.1.7. In conjunction with HQ AFMC/FM, develop Depot Maintenance Activity Group (DMAG) funding policy and budgets, and monitor the financial execution of each overseas workload.
- 1.3.1.1.8. Provide mechanized reporting of depot repaired and condemned quantities and shop flow days to the recoverable item requirements computation system.
- 1.3.1.1.9. Serve as the OPR for the selection and evaluation of workloads nominated for in-theater depot level repair.
- 1.3.1.1.10. Develop policies and procedures for overseas depot repair requirements.
- 1.3.1.1.11. Assure that Program Authority (PA) is provided for the OWLP.
- 1.3.1.1.12. Assure that the OWLP data requirements are incorporated into the D200 system.
- 1.3.1.1.13. Validate the maintenance workload requirements to ensure that they represent approved programs.
- 1.3.1.1.14. Maintain the normal repair requirements data system to ensure they reflect overseas requirements.
- 1.3.1.1.15. Develop the storage policies and procedures for workloads accomplished overseas in accordance with paragraph 1.2.2. of this instruction.
- 1.3.1.1.16. Ensure the Recoverable Item Movement Control System (RIMCS) reflects the overseas workload SOR changes.
- 1.3.1.1.17. Identify and develop data system requirements necessary to provide accountability and control of materiel maintained to support the OWLP.
- 1.3.1.2. The Directorate of Plans and Program HQ AFMC/XP will:
 - 1.3.1.2.1. Accomplish long-range planning for AFMC activities overseas.
 - 1.3.1.2.2. Determine whether new or existing missions will be accomplished overseas by either an organic or contract facility. Make recommendations regarding the establishment or continuation of AFMC activities overseas.
 - 1.3.1.2.3. Publish and revise overall policy and plans for accomplishment of AFMC missions overseas.

1.3.1.2.3.1. In conjunction with HQ AFMC/LG determine organizational configuration and manpower requirements for overseas logistics support centers.

1.3.1.3. The Directorate of Contracting (HQ AFMC/PK) will:

1.3.1.3.1. Develop policies and procedures for soliciting and contracting overseas workloads.

1.3.1.3.2. Coordinate with Air Force Materiel Command Office of the Staff Judge Advocate (HQ AFMC/JA) concerning contract clauses and provisions required for inclusion in overseas workload contracts.

1.3.1.3.3. Coordinate on contract administrative responsibilities (policies and procedures) with the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA).

1.3.1.3.4. Ensure the appropriate ALC/PK office takes necessary contracting actions for OWLP Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM) requirements.

1.3.2. Air Logistics Centers (ALCs) will:

1.3.2.1. The ALC/CC will appoint an overseas workload manager who will:

1.3.2.1.1. Act as the OPR for the OWLP at the ALC and serve as a single point of contact for all actions pertaining to the OWLP.

1.3.2.1.2. Evaluate and recommend candidate workloads for overseas depot repair in accordance with **Chapter 2** of this regulation.

1.3.2.1.3. Present items before the Business Development Committee (BDC).

1.3.2.1.4. Each ALC OWLP manager will maintain historical records that show the progress of candidate items from receipt through final implementation. This will include rationale for all items rejected.

1.3.2.1.4.1. Upon request, assist in negotiating government-to-government agreements to accomplish workloads selected for in-theater depot repair.

1.3.2.1.4.2. The ALC/PK office will take necessary contracting action for OWLP Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM) requirements.

1.3.2.1.5. Facilitate the negotiation and funding of repair requirements between the ALC management organization and the in-theater Source of Repair representative. Workloads which have not been negotiated will be handled in accordance with **Chapter 2**, paragraph **2.1.** of this regulation.

1.3.2.2. The Sustainment Groups (i.e. F-15, F-16, B-1, B-2, C-5) will:

1.3.2.2.1. Provide technical support on quality, equipment, manpower and skill requirements for re-posturing workloads after they have been selected for overseas repair.

1.3.2.2.2. Provide support for site activation teams for overseas facilities selected for in-theater depot repair, when required.

1.3.2.2.3. Participate in processing items through the BDC.

1.3.2.2.3.1. Recommendations by the BDC for disapproval of workloads nominated by the overseas facility will be fully justified.

1.3.2.2.3.2. This will include the technical criteria for which the managing ALC believes the overseas facility is insufficient.

1.3.2.2.4. Provide maintenance data to the in-theater organic SOR in accordance with [Chapter 3](#), paragraph [3.1.2](#) of this instruction.

1.3.3. AFMC/309/EMXG/MXVP, Support Center Pacific will:

1.3.3.1. Provide monthly production reports to 309/EMXG/MXVP on repair of approved candidate items and overseas generated reparable.

1.3.3.2. Repair only those items which enhance Pacific Theater readiness and have been approved by the BDC through the Candidate Approval Process to include the SORAP.

1.3.3.3. Nominate workloads, which have not previously been identified to the BDC. Include analysis of SCP capability with a technically sufficient overview of support equipment, facilities and specialist skills available to repair theater generated items when the managing ALC is unfamiliar with SCP capability.

1.3.3.4. For FMS items approved for SCP repair, SCP may advertise its capability to potentially interested allied countries in-theater.

1.3.4. Air Force Security Assistance Center (AFSAC) will:

1.3.4.1. For items approved for in-theater repair, route FMS country requests for either price and availability data and/or letter of offer and acceptance data to the authorized source.

1.3.4.2. Ensure accurate “ship to” information is provided to FMS countries for items approved for in-theater repair.

1.3.4.3. Provide funding authorization to in-theater repair sources for approved FMS items.

1.3.4.4. Ensure completed FMS repairs are final billed.

Chapter 2

SELECTION OF REPARABLE ITEMS FOR OVERSEAS DEPOT REPAIR

2.1. Selection Process.

2.1.1. Nomination. Any reparable item used in-theater can be nominated for overseas repair. Upon receipt of the reparable item candidate report, the ALC OWLP manager will screen and evaluate the candidate items in accordance with this instruction. Items nominated by SCP will be forwarded directly to the management ALC with an information copy provided to AFMC/LG. The management ALC will be responsible to advise SCP of the outcome of the evaluation and provide information copies to AFMC/LG. AFMC/LG will retain the authority to question the management ALCs decision to disapprove any item for in-theater repair and may direct the item be reevaluated.

2.1.2. Initial Candidate Screening.

2.1.2.1. All candidate items for in-theater depot repair will be initially evaluated by the organic in-theater repair facility. A candidate item is defined by the Interchangeability and Substitutability (I&S) family group. As a minimum, development of repair capability is consistent with consumption data and criticality of mission support. All candidate items identified for in-theater depot repair will be evaluated by the managing ALC and will undergo in-depth analysis and evaluation in accordance with this instruction.

2.1.2.2. After the initial evaluation, all candidate items not meeting the criteria may be recommended for disapproval. Approved candidates are forwarded to the managing ALC. The submitting organization is notified of any disapproval action.

2.1.2.3. Proposed FMS items will go through the same candidate screening process.

2.1.3. In-depth Analysis and Evaluation -Exchangeables:

2.1.3.1. Analysis and Evaluation Process. The prime ALC OWLP Manager is responsible for accomplishing the analysis/evaluation of candidate items. The following criteria, while not all inclusive, will aid in the process:

2.1.3.1.1. Item must be depot recoverable.

2.1.3.1.2. Repair capability must be maintained or available in CONUS.

2.1.3.1.3. Must have a multiple year in-theater repair requirement.

2.1.3.1.4. Theater MICAP history. Theater repair approval should have a positive impact on theater MICAP rates and an opportunity to increase readiness.

2.1.3.1.5. Technical data availability. If proprietary processes are associated with the item, it may not be a viable candidate.

2.1.3.1.6. Support equipment requirements. Consider costs in relation to readiness and to candidate items in the aggregate. Another consideration is peculiar support equipment requirements associated with the repair. If engineering quality standards can be met, alternate or workaround procedures will be used.

2.1.3.2. Management ALC. The management ALC will provide the following minimum data, on each candidate item, to the overseas organic repair facility, as requested:

- 2.1.3.2.1. Repair requirements by theater (current year plus three out-years).
- 2.1.3.2.2. Availability and releaseability of required technical data to overseas workload location.
- 2.1.3.2.3. Support equipment and facility requirements.
- 2.1.3.2.4. Theater MICAP history for 12 months.
- 2.1.3.2.5. Current repair problems.
- 2.1.3.2.6. Part supportability CFM or GFM.
- 2.1.3.2.7. At a minimum provide one copy of **Table 2.1.**, Special Tooling and Support Equipment from applicable technical data to include any special equipment or workarounds used by the SOR.

2.1.3.3. It is important for depot managers when selecting a repair source to maintain our commitment to compliance with U.S.C. Title 10 Section 2466 (the 50/50 rule) guidance on the performance of depot-level maintenance. Our priority must be to maximize customer dollars and to maintain a proper ratio between contract and organic workloads. While workloads placed with a contractor impact the 50/50 rule negatively, those repaired at the Support Center Pacific (SCP) provide a positive influence since the SCP is an organic second source of repair. It should not be construed as a contract function during the workload approval process. Normally, JMO oversight is not required for SCP workloads."

2.1.3.4. Recommendation: After the analysis/evaluation, ALC will present the reparable item nomination package and a recommended course of action to the BDC. If the existing SOR is a center other than the management ALC, the prime ALC will request a maintenance evaluation from the SOR BDC prior to final approval. The committee will integrate the information with the input by the overseas repair facility.

2.1.3.5. Processing Time: From the receipt of a candidate item from input sources to a decision by the BDC is 93 workdays. Items that require longer processing will be identified to the input source, responsible BDC, and HQ AFMC/LG.

Table 2.1. Processing Time.

Task	Time (Working Days)	OPR
Initial Screening	3	OWLP Manager
Initial Data Package Prep:	30	Management ALC
Repair Facility Evaluation	10	OWLP Manager
BDC Decision/ AFMC Form 206	40	Management ALC
Foreign Disclosure Review	10	AFMC/XP (FDPO)
Total	93	

2.1.4. **Prototyping.** Provide a reparable asset to the SCP for prototyping.

2.2. Emergency Procedures

2.2.1. Policy:

2.2.1.1. Objective. Emergency procedures will be used to provide immediate support to the operating commands through depot level repair of those items that are having a negative impact on readiness. These procedures enable the overseas repair facilities to react quickly to emergency requirements, allow them to repair items in an expedient manner, and still permit the prime ALC management authority to maintain engineering authority and configuration control of the item. The prime management ALC must maintain engineering authority to ensure AFMC has central management control and to preserve the item's Operational Safety, Suitability and Effectiveness (OSS&E) baseline.

2.2.1.2. Parameters. On-site support of Major Commands (MAJCOMs) goes to the heart of in-theater depot organic SORB (Source of Repair Board). The following parameters apply to emergency situations:

2.2.1.2.1. The MAJCOM has identified an emergency repair requirement and immediate support is not available from the SPM/IM.

2.2.1.2.2. The in-theater depot facility has repair capability or approved workaround procedures from the management ALC with engineering authority. Telephone and email approval is acceptable with follow-up written approval.

2.2.1.2.3. Each incident will be evaluated by the in-theater depot facility to determine if a recurring requirement is likely.

Chapter 3

IMPLEMENTATION AND PLACEMENT OF SELECTED REPAIR REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Policy:

3.1.1. **Approval for Implementation.** AFI 63-107 requires SORAPs for any new, modified or shifts in SOR, that involve the potential for accomplishment of depot-level maintenance by a source outside the United States, to include immediate posturing or re-posturing of workload to either an organic or contract overseas depot level maintenance facility. Upon approval, the ALC OWLP manager will direct the responsible operating division to implement the repair process to assure that the approved item is in fact repaired overseas. As a part of the SORAP all items will be offered first to available organic overseas repair SOR. If the organic unit is unable to repair the item, or organic depot activation is not feasible, it will be offered for in-theater contractor repair.

3.1.2. Data Requirements:

3.1.2.1. The management ALC will ensure a technical data package is provided to the overseas facility. All technical data packages must be reviewed and approved by the local foreign disclosure office prior to release to the overseas contractors. This package will include the following:

3.1.2.1.1. Applicable Technical Orders

3.1.2.1.2. Drawings (including assembly and electrical)

3.1.2.1.3. Special tool list

3.1.2.1.4. Work control documents

3.1.2.1.5. Material Requirements List (MRL)

3.1.2.1.6. Test equipment list

3.1.2.1.7. Other pertinent data as required by the overseas SOR

3.1.2.1.7.1. It is recognized that not all of the above data may be releasable to a contractor.

3.2. Procedures for Workloads Selected for Organic Repair:

3.2.1. **New Workloads.** Depot maintenance prototyping must be done for all workloads constituting new organic repair capability for the in-theater depot maintenance facility. In order to do this, the management ALC will prepare a project directive or an AFMC Form 206, **Temporary Work Request** whichever is most appropriate. The in-theater SOR will use the depot maintenance prototyping as an opportunity to establish depot level repair capability.

3.2.2. **RIMCS Update.** Upon satisfactory completion of the prototype effort, the management ALC will be notified, in writing, by the overseas SOR to take the necessary action to ensure that the Repairable Item Movement Control System (RIMCS) is updated.

3.2.3. **Programmed Workloads.** Upon declaration of repair capability by the in-theater overseas organic SOR, the appropriate Production Management Specialist (PMS) will negotiate the workload with the SOR in accordance with established procedures.

3.2.4. Un-programmed Workloads:

3.2.4.1. The management ALC will initiate a Temporary Work Request for un-programmed workloads using an AFMC Form 206. The prime ALC PMS will advise the theater SOR of the proposed un-programmed workload either by message, e-mail, telephone, or letter and will provide the necessary data to determine capability. The theater SOR will advise the prime ALC PMS of the capability to perform the desired un-programmed workload and will request an AFMC Form 206 giving the PMS the requirement in hours and dollars. The PMS will prepare AFMC Form 206 and forward it to the Depot Programmed Equipment Maintenance (DPEM) manager for certification that funding has been provided on a AFMC Form 181, **Project Order**. The AFMC Forms 206 and 181 will be forwarded to the theater SOR agent by priority mail or electronically.

3.2.4.2. Miscellaneous in-theater workload such as stock fund, host tenant support, inter-service agreements, maintenance to maintenance, etc., that cannot be funded through the above procedure: The requesting agency in the theater will initiate an AF Form 616, **Fund Cite Authorization (FCA)**, to transfer O&M funds they estimate will cover their repairs for the fiscal year.

3.3. Procedures for Workloads Selected for OWLP Contract Repair:

3.3.1. Preparation of Procurement Package.

3.3.1.1. The preparation of a procurement package shall provide complete instructions for the Procurement Contracting Officer (PCO) to prepare the solicitation and the contractor to perform the required repair/overhaul and reporting/data preparation. The following are special considerations for Purchase Request (PR) preparations:

3.3.1.1.1. Similar items should be included on the same PR. This should increase the proposed workload and provide an incentive for the contractor to participate in the program.

3.3.1.1.2. PRs for overseas requirements will be separated from CONUS requirements being processed for the same time period.

3.3.1.1.3. Each PR will be marked "OVERSEAS WORKLOAD".

3.3.1.1.4. Government furnished material will be provided.

3.3.1.1.5. The transportation factors for OWLP purchase requests will be determined by the managing ALC.

3.3.1.1.6. Contract quality requirements may state alternative, but equivalent, inspection methods. Publications (AQAPs) in accordance with NATO Standardization Agreement (STANAG) 4108 criteria will be included in the Appendix "A" for NATO workloads only.

3.3.1.1.7. All PRs must have foreign disclosure office (FDO) coordination prior to forwarding to the contracting office for action.

3.3.2. Solicitations, Proposals and Contracts:

3.3.2.1. Solicitations:

3.3.2.1.1. Caution should be exercised to ensure that solicitations are tailored to exclude clauses that apply only to CONUS contractors.

3.3.2.1.2. Solicitations will be provided to all overseas sources included on the PR and on the bidders list available at the contracting activity. Solicitations will be provided to any other

source in response to the Federal Business Opportunities (FedBusOps) Daily Synopsis or other request.

3.3.2.1.3. The synopsis for all overseas acquisitions will indicate that the reparable assets are generated overseas, and that in addition to the proposed price, transportation costs and the dollar value of the pipeline assets will be included as evaluation factors. The synopsis will also state that the contract is restricted to an overseas theater, or to CONUS sources that certify the work will be accomplished in-theater.

3.3.2.1.4. The Contracting Officer (CO) will ensure all overseas solicitations provide adequate time for receipt, review and response by prospective contractors (normally 45 days for CONUS initiated Request for Proposals (RFPs) and 30 days for in-theater initiated RFPs).

3.3.2.1.5. Solicitations will be Free on Board (FOB) designated Port of Embarkation (POE). In those instances where the user activity resides in the Contractor's own country, the FOB point will be the user activity. Other FOB terms will be coordinated by the transportation office that supports the procuring with either HQ USAFE/LGT or HQ PACAF/LGT, prior to solicitation. Transportation costs applicable to the movement of GFM (reparable and parts) from points of origin to the FOB point and to the final destination (s) should be evaluated. Additionally, transportation cost data is required and transit time information may be required to evaluate potential pipeline savings.

3.3.2.1.6. For contractor workloads, the FOB point for GFM will be the contractor's plant or Aerial Port of Embarkation/Aerial Port of Debarkation (APOE/APOD), whichever is most advantageous to the government. The overseas commands (USAFE, PACAF) are responsible for the movement of GFM to repair facilities, both organic and contract. They will fund for handling and movement from the port of debarkation (POD) to the repair facility. Overseas commands will be provided the opportunity to coordinate on solicitations that deviate from these transportation provisions. In all cases, the overseas commands will be provided a copy of solicitations for planning purposes.

3.3.2.1.7. Air Mobility Command (AMC) and Military Sealift Command (MSC) ocean transportation may be used.

3.3.2.2. Unsolicited proposals:

3.3.2.2.1. Contractors who are interested in submitting an unsolicited proposal will be referred to FAR 15.6 as supplemented by AFFAR 5316.6 and AFMCFAR 5315.6 for guidance on preparation and submission.

3.3.2.2.2. Unsolicited proposals shall be processed in accordance with the AFMC Unsolicited Guide at <http://www.afmc-pub.wpafb.af.mil/HQ-AFMC/PK/pkp/polvault/guides/updguide.doc>. The contractor must also complete and submit the AFMC Form 190, **Policy Agreement for Evaluation of Unsolicited Proposal** at <https://www.afmc-mil.wpafb.af.mil/pdl/afmcforms/>.

3.3.2.3. Contracts:

3.3.2.3.1. The contracting activity is responsible to ensure contracts comply with federal and DoD acquisition regulations as well as any applicable host country procurement laws or international agreements. Applicable MOUs or other forms of international agreements in effect with foreign countries may waive "Buy National Laws" and may be designed to encourage

equal competition among U.S. and overseas firms. The MOUs may apply to all DoD and MOU country defense equipment on a reciprocal basis, unless otherwise prohibited by national law or executive order.

3.3.2.3.2. Contracting for the OWLP will be accomplished by the ALC having Item Management responsibility except aircraft PDM and major fixed facility repairs are excluded. Personnel from the AFMC Liaison Offices, will provide the ALC with representation in-theater. Competition will be limited to qualified sources of repair. Contract awards will be in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation and applicable Department of Defense regulations, Air Force Instructions, AFMC Instructions, national laws, and policies. Contract administration will be assigned to the appropriate agency in accordance with the FAR and supplements; generally, this will be a DCMA unit.

3.3.2.3.3. The use of one year contracts with options is encouraged to provide motivation for the foreign contractors to perform.

3.3.2.3.4. OWLP contracts placed with CONUS prime contractors with performance overseas will follow OWLP procedures.

3.3.2.4. Contract Administration:

3.3.2.4.1. Overseas workload contracts awarded to a foreign source will normally be assigned to DCMA for contract administration. The managing ALC must keep DCMA informed as a new workload develops even though in competitive cases the actual source may not be known.

3.3.2.4.1.1. Post Award Orientation Conference. The DCMA unit that will administer the contract, in conjunction with the managing ALC, shall conduct the Post Award Orientation Conference (PAOC). The appropriate DCMA unit can be obtained from <http://www.dcmamil>.

3.3.2.4.1.2. Certificate of Conformance. If the contractor's performance is satisfactory, DCMA may request the PCO or item manager implement use of certificates of conformance. Such requests must include appropriate justification and rationale.

3.3.2.4.1.3. Prime Contract. The prime contractor is responsible for coordinating all requirements under the contract including subcontractor responsibilities.

3.3.2.5. Reporting Procedures:

3.3.2.5.1. Solicitation Procedures. The contracting office performing the overseas contracting support shall provide a monthly pre-award contract status to the ALC OWLP Manager and DCMA. Further, when a foreign contractor/country is solicited, forward the letter at **Attachment 1** titled "Notification of Contractor Evaluation" to DCMA and HQ AFMC/LGP.

3.3.2.5.2. Contract Reporting. Within 30 days after contract awards, the ALC OWLP manager will ensure that the following is provided by message to HQ AFMC/LGP, DCMA, HQ USAFE/LGS/LGT or HQ PACAF/LGM:

3.3.2.5.2.1. Contractor Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DODAAC), Name, and Complete Address

3.3.2.5.2.2. Contract Number/Month and Year Awarded

3.3.2.5.2.3. NSN/Noun/System or Subsystem Applicable

- 3.3.2.5.2.4. Direct Product Standard Hours (DPSH)
 - 3.3.2.5.2.5. Basic Maximum Quantity/Unit Repair Cost
 - 3.3.2.5.2.6. Option I Maximum Quantity/Unit Repair Cost
 - 3.3.2.5.2.7. Option II Maximum Quantity/Unit Repair Cost
 - 3.3.2.5.2.8. Other Options Maximum Quantity/Unit Repair Cost (as applicable)
 - 3.3.2.5.2.9. Total dollar value of basic contract and options
 - 3.3.2.5.2.10. HQ AFMC/XP needs to be informed
- 3.3.2.5.3. Program Reporting. An Overseas Workload Program Annual Report will be submitted to HQ AFMC/LG. The report will contain as a minimum the following:
- 3.3.2.5.3.1. Narratives on current programs and new initiatives.
 - 3.3.2.5.3.2. It is imperative that special emphasis be placed on programs which are of high interest along with a written detailed narrative.
 - 3.3.2.5.3.3. The report will include all overseas contracting (airframe, engines, exchangeables, and other major end items) performed by AFMC.
 - 3.3.2.5.3.4. Pertinent workload data ([Attachment 2-Attachment 3](#)).

Chapter 4

DETERMINING AND MEASURING ANTICIPATED BENEFITS

4.1. Policy:

4.1.1. **OWLP Goal.** The goal of the OWLP is to support overseas weapon systems during peace and war to enhance operational readiness and sustainability of the combat forces. While economic savings are not primary, they must be an integral part of any workload determination process which results in repair at an overseas SOR. Increased readiness is generally anticipated through increased aircraft availability, reduced depot repair cycles, shorter transportation pipelines, and the increased number of serviceable assets available to the overseas activities.

4.1.2. **Readiness Indicator.** Enhanced readiness achieved through reduced costs, increased assets on hand, reduced depot turn around time, and lower transportation costs will be used to assist the OWLP managers in the assessment of their programs.

4.1.3. **Post Evaluation.** For items that have undergone repair overseas, the management ALC, together with the SOR and using MAJCOM, will assess whether or not anticipated readiness improvements actually materialized. The assessment should take place approximately one year after repair has been completed, but not later than 18 months.

4.2. Analysis Approach:

4.2.1. **Assumptions:** The basic assumption for showing improved readiness due to the overseas repair of reparable items that generate in-theater is that:

4.2.1.1. The number of serviceable assets available for operational use in-theater increases when the Order & Ship Time (O&ST) decreases.

4.2.1.2. The number of MICAP incidents and hours decrease as the number of serviceable assets available for operational use increases.

4.2.1.3. The sortie producing capability of aircraft increases when the MICAP incidents and hours decrease.

4.2.1.4. The number of serviceable assets shipped out of theater will also be evaluated for impact on the number of serviceable assets available in-theater.

4.2.2. **Basic Procedure:** After an item has undergone depot level repair by an overseas depot facility (organic or contract), the prime Item Manager/Program Manager (IM/PM) will perform an analysis upon contract renewal to determine whether the item is still a viable candidate.

TIMOTHY L. DUES, Deputy Director for Maintenance
Directorate of Logistics and Sustainment

Attachment 1**SAMPLE LETTER, NOTIFICATION OF CONTRACTOR EVALUATION**

MEMORANDUM FOR HQ AFMC/LGP

FROM: (Procuring Agency)

SUBJECT: Notification of Contractor Evaluation

1. The following information is provided for your information on our recent evaluation.

Contractor Name

Contractor Location (Address (if known), City, Country)

Workload Description

Type of Work: (Repair, PDM, New Production, etc.)

O&M.FMS: (If FMS List Country of Destination)

Approximate Contract Value: (US Dollars)

Anticipated Period of Performance: (Contract Life)

Weapon System/Component Name: (Aircraft/Part)

Number of Components/Year: (Projected Number/Year)

Number of Contractor Man-hours/Component: (Man-hours) (For multiple components complete)

(1) - (7) for each component on separate sheet and attach.

2. The HQ AFMC Point of Contact is: (Name) (Address) (Telephone Number) (Email Address)

3. The (Procuring Agency) Points of Contact are:

System/Item Manager: (Name)

(Address)

(Telephone Number)

(Email Address)

Contracting Office: (Name)
(Address)
(Telephone Number)
(Email Address)

cc:

DCMA

Attachment 2**INSTRUCTIONS FOR OVERSEAS WORKLOAD REPORTING**

MDS: This is the type weapon system involved. It can be an aircraft, engine, vehicle, missile, etc. Examples are F-4D, F/A-22, R-5, AIM-9L. Designator should be to the lowest indicators possible.

Category: This is the type work involved. Examples are aircraft, engine, exchangeables, OMEI, missiles, etc. If there is doubt about exactly what the category is, use other.

Description: This is a brief description of the work. Examples are HUD, PDM, Fire Control MODS, Landing Gear, etc.

Theater: Self-explanatory.

Country: This is the country where the contractor is located, the country where an anticipated contract is to be awarded or blank if unknown. Include city if known.

Status: This is the current status of the contract. Examples are awarded, pending award, anticipated, being completed, etc.

Contract Number: Self-explanatory.

Award Date: This is the date of contract award or the anticipated award date. Leave blank if unknown.

Length of Contract: This is the number of months or years the contract was awarded for. Also include any extensions to the contract. Examples are 18 months, three years, five years with 120 days extension, etc.

GFM: Government Furnished Material. Identify GFM if part of contract. If included in the contract but cannot be broken out, so state.

FYxx-Dollar: This is the anticipated payment to the contractor for each year the contract is in force.

DPAH: Depot Actual Hours.

Quantity: This is the number of items to be completed by the contractor for each year.

Report Due Date: Submit annually to HQ AFMC/LGP NLT 1 Oct.

Attachment 3**OVERSEAS WORKLOAD PROGRAM**

MDS:	CATEGORY
DESCRIPTION:	THEATER:
COUNTRY:	CONTRACTOR:
STATUS:	CONTRACT NUMBER:
AWARD DATE:	LENGTH OF CONTRACT:
GFM:	
FY02 – DOLLAR:	FY05 – DOLLAR:
DPAH:	DPAH:
QTY:	QTY:
FY03 – DOLLAR:	FY06 – DOLLAR:
DPAH:	DPAH:
QTY:	QTY:
FY04 – DOLLAR:	FY07 - DOLLAR:
DPAH:	DPAH:
QTY:	QTY: